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TWO NEW SPECIES OF PENTATOMIDAE FROM THE  
SOUTHERN UNITED STATES (HEMIPTERA—  
HETEROPTERA).

BY H. G. BARBER, Roselle, New Jersey.

*Euschistus atromaculosus* n. sp.

= *E. bifibulus* (nec Palisot de Beauvois) Van Duzee, 1904;  
Barber, 1906, 1914; Blatchley, 1926.

Pale brunneo-testaceous, heavily fusco-punctate, especially on head and anterior face of pronotum. Scattered black spots on the corium. An indefinite, irregular, pale impunctate streak across the pronotum on a line with the humeral angles. Antennae pale testaceous at base, lightly embrowned towards apex; this and the pale testaceous legs immaculate.

Head slightly wider than long; closely fusco-punctate to extreme edge, more sparsely so on tylus which projects anteriorly very slightly beyond apices of jugae; lateral margins above the position of the antenniferous tubercles strongly sinuate; apex semicircularly rounded. Antennae pale testaceous, apically slightly tinted with brown, second segment short, two-fifths as long as third, fourth and fifth equal, each one-fifth longer than third. Rostrum reaching to middle point of posterior coxae. Pronotum strongly and irregularly punctate to the extreme edge, punctures often aggregated; the rather obvious transverse smooth streak may fade out before reaching the humeral region and ramifications of this streak here and there invade the anterior disk for a short distance, so that it is not sharply demarked; lateral margin lightly but broadly sinuate, the extreme edge to just beyond the middle serrate with 6-8 pale irregular teeth; the humeral angles somewhat prominently projected, obtusely angled at

apex. Scutellum more evenly, closely and finely punctate than pronotum, with a few scattered pale pustules along the sides, the apex narrowly rounded, concolorous. Corium inwardly more sparingly punctate than the scutellum, much more closely punctate on the broad costal area without the vein. The membrane sordid hyaline. The narrowly exposed connexivum closely punctate, the segments somewhat infuscated at base, with a small pale area in the center of each. Beneath pale testaceous, immaculate; the venter with faint unicolorous sparse punctures. The male genital segment is only a little shorter than the length of the sixth ventral segment and nearly four times as wide as it is long; the posterior margin is almost truncate, obsoletely widely concavely arcuated between the lateral rounded lobes. Length 11-12 mm. Humeral width 7 mm.

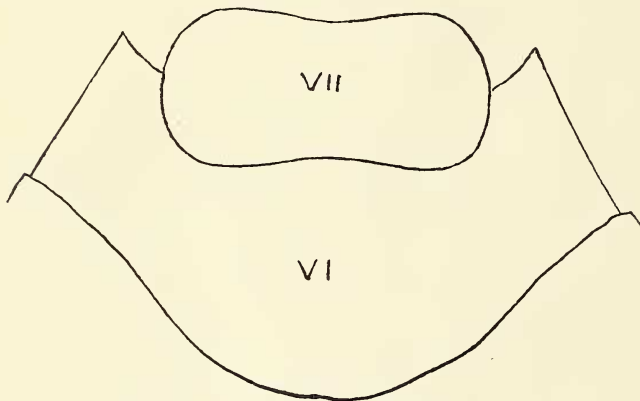


Fig. 1. *E. atromaculosus*, ♂.

*Type*: ♂, Miami, Fla., March 31, collected by J. N. Knull; allotype, Miami, Fla., Oct. 24, 1915, collected by Wm. T. Davis. Paratypes, Indian River District, Fla., July, 1896; Titusville, Ga., March 20, 1903, collected by T. D. O'Connor; Pass Christian, Miss., March; Brownsville, Texas, June, 1903; Ft. Myers, April, 1912; Enterprise, Fla., April, 1887; Chokoloskee, Fla., April 8, 1912, collected by W. T. Davis; Lakeland, Fla., November 7, 1911, collected by W. T. Davis; Pass Christian, Miss., March; Brownsville, Texas, June, 1903; all in author's collection; Crescent City, Fla., April, 1908, collected by E. P. Van Duzee and in his collection; Lake Okechobee, May, and Ft. Myers, April (collection A. M. N. Hist.).

In 1904 Van Duzee characterized this species in his Catalogue of the Pentatomidae as *E. bifibulus* P. B. It has been so treated by myself in both my Hemiptera of South West Texas, 1906, and my Florida List, 1914. Likewise Blatchley deals with it as Palisot de Beauvois species. Quite recently in studying *E. bifibulus* and *crenator* from the West Indies and South America I discovered that this common Floridian species is quite distinct. Besides its generally larger size, the most striking difference is found in the shape of the male hypopygium; the head is differently shaped and the black spots on the corium are quite characteristic. I have not seen the true *bifibulus* from the U. S. but I have several specimens of *E. crenator* from Texas.

KEY TO SPECIES.

1. Humeral angles obtusely angled. Apex of head rather broadly semi-circularly rounded. Corium spotted with black. Male hypopygium broadly, obsoletely sinuate between the rounded lateral lobes. Species larger, 11-12 mm. long.

*atromaculosus* n. sp.

Humeral angles usually acute. Lateral margins of the head converging anteriorly to a narrowly rounded apex. Male hypopygium more evidently notched or sinuated in the middle. Corium not spotted with fuscous. Species smaller, 8-9 mm. long . . . . . 2.

2. Male hypopygium sub-parallel sided, broad; widely obtusely sinuate in the middle . . . . . *bifibulus* Pal. de B.  
 Male hypopygium with sides converging posteriorly, more or less strongly, obtusely notched or angulated in the middle.  
*crenator* Fab.

***Rhytidolomia schotti* n. sp.**

Sordid testaceous, slightly shining. Corium with a fuscous stripe just within the sub-costal vein which does not reach base or apex of the corium. Beneath pale testaceous.

Head nearly one-third wider than long; sparsely punctate with ferrugineous; the base with six abbreviated rows of ferrugineo-fuscous punctures; the three lobes of equal length, the jugae rounded at apices; the lateral margins rather strongly sinuate above the antenniferous tubercles; the extreme edge narrowly impressed; the ocelli three times as far apart as the distances of each from the eye. Beneath sparingly punctate with ferrugineous, between eyes and base of antenniferous tubercles and between the latter and the bucculae. Antenniferous tubercles outwardly armed with a minute inwardly curved spine, much shorter than in *saucia*

and *senilis*. Antennae with the basal segment short, pale testaceous, the remainder reddish with the terminal one embrowned; the second very slightly shorter than third; fourth one-third longer than second and fifth not quite one-third longer than fourth. Rostrum about reaching to posterior margin of second ventral segment, the basal segment not reaching base of head; second segment slightly longer than third segment which in turn is slightly longer than the apical one. Pronotum only a trifle longer than the head, sparsely punctate with ferrugineo-fuscous arranged in somewhat irregular transverse rows; with an obscure median, longitudinal paler line; lateral margin nearly straight, the extreme edge narrowly impressed and very lightly reflexed; the humeri lightly notched just behind the obtuse angle. The pleura pale testaceous, sparingly punctate with ferrugineous; the odoriferous orifices with a very short anteriorly curved gutter. Scutellum shaped as in *R. saucia*, more closely punctate with fuscous than the pronotum, with a faint pale longitudinal median stripe. Corium inwardly sparsely punctate, with a black stripe just within the sub-costal vein as in *saucia*; which does not reach the base or apex of the corium; the costal area pale testaceous with ferrugineous punctures, but finer and more closely set than on disk. Membrane extending but very slightly beyond the abdomen, fuliginous hyaline. Connexivum pale testaceous, immaculate. Venter pale testaceous, faintly aciculate punctate, immaculate except for slight ferrugineous shading about the spiracles. The genital segment short, broadly obtusely sinuate, with a minute rounded lobe either side of the median point of apex of sinus; the lateral lobes of genital segment obtusely rounded, extending but slightly beyond the obtusely rounded apical angles of the sixth segment. Legs including the tarsi pale testaceous, sparsely provided with short hairs. Length 9.5 mm.

Type: Male, Mobile, Alabama, June 7, 1922 (collected by H. P. Loding).

This species is most closely related to *R. saucia* Say, from which it can be readily distinguished by its smaller size, paler coloration, shorter spine at apex of antenniferous tubercles, the notched humeral angles, reduced pilosity on body and legs, etc. This single male specimen was turned over to me for study by my friend, Mr. F. M. Schott, in whose honor it has been named.

#### SYNONYMICAL NOTE.

*Symphylus deplanatus* Blatchley, 1926 (nec Herrich-Schaeffer)  
is *Symphylus caribbeanus* Kirkaldy.